EXHIBIT 42

FINAL - Oct. 24, 2007 P.J. Eric Stallard

Page 1

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

CHAPTER 11 IN RE: W.R. GRACE & CO., et al.,

Debtors

Case No. 01-1139 (JFK) Jointly Administered

DEPOSITION OF
P.J. Eric Stallard
October 24, 2007
Durham, North Carolina
Lead: David Bernick, Esquire

Firm: Kirkland & Ellis

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		Page 17
1	reliability, reproducibility, and validity. Correct?	
2	You never make that disclaimer?	
3	A. That's correct.	
4	Q. So, again, we should be judging your work	
5	in this case as to whether it is scientifically valid,	
6	scientifically reliable, and scientifically	
7	reproducible; correct?	
8	A. Those qualities are part of an evaluation	
9	of my work; they are not a complete evaluation. But	
10	certainly, they would be components of a review of my	
11	work.	
12	Q. Okay. At the least, your work in this	
13	case should be judged based upon whether it is	
14	scientifically valid, reliable, and reproducible;	
15	correct?	
16	A. Correct.	
17	Q. Would the same apply to the work of	
18	Ms. Biggs?	
19	A. Yes.	
20	Q. Would the same apply to the work of	
21	Dr. Peterson?	
22	A. Dr. Peterson is not an actuary, so he is not	
23	bound by the Code of Professional Conduct of actuaries	3.
24	My understanding is, he is a lawyer in good standing.	
25	I don't think I am in a position to to comment on	

	Page 65
1	It's certainly it's certainly something that could
2	be done, and I simply haven't done that.
3	Q. It is true, is it not, that in the late
4	1990s, there was a fairly significant, indeed, a
5	dramatic upswing in asbestos claims against a wide
6	variety of companies?
7	A. It is true.
8	Q. Are you aware of anybody who predicted that?
9	A. No.
10	Q. It is also true that that kind of claiming
11	behavior continued to rise up through approximately
12	2003; correct?
13	A. When you say, that type of claim
14	Q. The dramatic increase in the rate of
15	asbestos tort claim filings continued up through
16	approximately 2003; correct?
17	A. I believe that I believe that's correct.
18	Q. It then fell dramatically after 2003;
19	correct?
20	 A. The totality of filings not stratified by
21	diseases dropped dramatically after 2003; I believe
22	that's correct.
23	Q. Are you aware of anybody who predicted that
24	occurrence?
25	A. I don't have a specific recollection. I

Pag	е	66
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		Page 66
1	know there was significant tort reform going on in	
2	multiple states, and it would not be surprising at	
3	all to me that persons who had studied the potential	
4	impact of that tort reform would have expected that	
5	nonmalignant claims would decline. But I can't attach	
6	a specific name.	
7	Q. Are you aware of any actuary or any	
8	estimator of asbestos liabilities who predicted the	
9	drop-off in nonmalignant claims after 2003?	
10	A. I'm having I'm having a little trouble	
11	answering your question. And I will tell you why I	
12	have trouble. When I work with companies, one of the	
13	things I ask their defense counsel is what their	
14	expectations are with respect to the upcoming year or	
15	two years, relatively short-term. And my recollection	
16	is, in at least one case, sometime after 2003, I was	
17	told that the expectation was that the claims would	
18	that there would be an impact of favorable tort reform,	
19	and that the impact was down.	
20	You are asking me if I am familiar with	
21	anyone who said this. And the answer is, I have had	
22	conversations that have indicated to me there was an	
23	expectation of improvement without specific	
24	quantification.	
25	Q. I have been a party to many of those	

FINAL - Oct. 24, 2007 P.J. Eric Stallard

Page 95

1 from 1995 to 1999 was more a product of legal process 2 than it was a product of a biological process; correct? 3 A. Correct. 4 Q. Isn't it true that if we take a look at all 5 of the significant volatility in the Manville Trust, 6 from the time it opened its doors, most of that 7 significant volatility is due to developments in 8 legal process as opposed to biological process? 9 MR. KRAMER: I object to the form. 10 A. I would agree, in a general way, with that. 11 In general, I think also that it is your 12 observation that when we take a look at biological 13 process as opposed to legal process, that biological 14 process is a process that, from an actuarial point of 15 view, can be captured in stable relationships and 16 relatively stable trends. Fair? 17 A. The --18 Q. I think I am using your words. 19 Right. The characterization is fair, but 20 the degree of stability depends on the specific 21 disease process that you have been looking at. 22 Fair enough. But, by and large, with the 23 disease process, and in particular, mesothelioma -- we 24 will focus on mesothelioma -- that's a process where, 25 from an actuarial point of view, the process and its

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	Page 101
1	Q. All of Ms. Biggs' trends deal with the
2	filing of claims; correct?
3	A. Correct.
4	Q. So what you are predicting is not whether
5	somebody is sick from Manville asbestos; what you are
6	predicting is whether they make a claim of being sick
7	from Manville asbestos. Correct?
8	A. That's correct.
9	Q. And those are two related but different
10	things; correct?
11	A. Correct.
12	Q. Whether somebody is sick from Manville
13	asbestos is a function of biological process; correct?
14	A. Correct.
15	Q. Whether a person makes a claim for being
16	sick from Manville asbestos is a function of a much
17	more complex process that involves many behavioral
18	factors; correct?
19	A. I would I would agree I would agree
20	that it is a different process. I don't I don't
21	necessarily agree that it's a much more complex
22	process.
23	Q. Sure it is, because if somebody makes a
24	claim against the Manville Trust, just makes a claim,
25	that is not predictable solely by reason of exposure

FINAL - Oct. 24, 2007 P.J. Eric Stallard

Page 103

	Page 103
1	Q. And the legal environment is a very, indeed,
2	extraordinarily complex environment; correct?
3	A. There, I will comment that my expertise does
4	not does not extend into expertise in characterizing
5	the legal environment with regard to its complexity or
6	lack thereof.
7	Q. Do you regard yourself able, as an actuary,
8	to predict changes in the legal environment?
9	A. I I don't I don't predict changes in
10	the legal environment.
11	Q. In all of your work, are you aware of
12	any scientist who has applied scientific method to
13	predicting changes in the legal environment for
14	asbestos claims?
15	A. I am not I am not aware of such an
16	analysis.
17	Q. Is there any scientific methodology that you
18	can even think of that would be capable of predicting
19	changes in the legal environment for asbestos?
20	 A. The scope of that question goes beyond my
21	expertise. In a general, nonexpert way, I would I
22	would have trouble imagining how to structure a model
23	that would be able to successfully predict such
24	changes. I could imagine a model that might tell you
25	changes for a short term. But if you asked, would this

FINAL - Oct. 24, 2007 P.J. Eric Stallard

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model extend 5, 10, 15, 20 years in the future, I would
have trouble conceptualizing this.

Q. I will give you a really concrete one.

Was there any way scientifically to predict that the Manville Trust, when it first opened its doors, was going to be overwhelmed with claims?

- A. Without having done a detailed review of the projection models at that time, but with my knowledge of the projections that had been done in the early 1980s, I believe it could have been possible -- which is a hypothetical that you asked me to consider -- it could have been possible to develop projections that had much higher values than the ones that were ultimately adopted in the litigation process.
- Q. That's an interesting statement. Are you telling me that there was a scientific method for predicting that when the trust opened its doors to begin with, the trust would be overwhelmed with claims, to the point that it couldn't handle them?
- A. The question as to -- the question as to whether it was possible is different from asking whether there was a specific, accepted method in place. I don't know --
 - Q. Yes, it is, and I'm asking the latter.
 - A. Right. So I put that question or interpret